FIGHTING THEM OVER.

What Our Veterans Have to Say About Their Old Campaigns.

ANTIETAM.

A 20th Ohio Man Tells About the Fight. To THE EDITOR: I noticed in your issue of March 11 an article from the pen of Comrade Potter, of the 21st Mass., criticizing Comrade | leisurely manner, as though caring but little ton, and think that he gave a very true account | the rich plunder from the cities and towns of | any man of the brigade, whose valor under the | and that thinks so seldom, at once inquired why for the division as they were entitled to. We belonged to Cox's Kanawha Division, composed | army-men who had stood like a stone wall at of the following regiments: 11th, 12th, 23d, Bull Run; soldiers who had been tried on St. 28th, 30th and 36th Ohio, forming two brigades, and commanded by Gens. E. T. Scammon and into confusion the advance of our mighty Crooks. On Sept. 14, at South Mountain, Gen. armies at Cedar Mountain, forced the rear of Reno was killed just in rear of our division, Pope's army near Washington, frustrated Huntand the command of the Ninth Corps devolved | er's plans for the capture of Lynchburg, and upon Gen. Cox, the division upon Gen. E. P. swept as chaff the division of Gen. Lew Wal- as a sacrifice to the criminal neglect or stupidity Scammon, and the brigades upon Gen. Crook | lace from its pathway on the Monocacy, as well and Hugh Ewing, of the 30th Ohio. As Com- as creating a reign of terror and confusion at rade Walton says, the 30th crossed the Antietam | the White House. Although a retreating, yet | since his advent in the West, and his direction some distance below the lower bridge, the 28th it was in a measure a victorious army, and of affairs at the Hatchie, but for timely arrival just above, and the 11th at the bridge. It | cared but little for Hunter's broken and de- of Gen. Hurlbut on the field, would have rewould be well here to give a little description | tached battalions, which at this time numbered of the ground that we had to fight over. On | but little more than 8,000 effective men. The | slaughtering 300 men by ordering them across the rebel side of the creek was a steep bank, strength of the enemy was variously estimated from 20 to 30 feet high, and that still made at from 30,000 to 35,000 men. Gen. Hunter stronger by a rude breastwork of logs, rails, and anything they chanced to get hold of to bulk of his force at Harper's Ferry, leaving mention the name of Ord except in connection protect themselves from the Yankee bullets. | our brigade (Second Brigade, Army of West On the Union side of the creek was a wide bottom or lowland, partly cleared, with here and there a tree standing. The Buckeye boys took advantage of all this and fought Indian fashion, all the time advancing until they got to the creek. The rebeis being on so much higher ground than the Union boys, it gave the latter a chance to shoot over each other's heads until the place got too hot for the Johnnies, so they pulled out for repairs. It was in this advance that Col. Coleman, of the 11th Ohio, was killed. Now, Comrade Potter, don't get scared, for

munded by our own division commander, J. D. Cox. All I ask is, give credit where credit is due, and that is to the 11th Ohio for taking what was afterwards called Burnside's Bridge.

Now I will give a little incident that haphear from a comrade that I met that day for the first time, and have never seen or heard to hear from him. After crossing Antietam there ever was a hotter place than that corn- to view the advancing brigade.

The First on Missionary Ridge.

To THE EDITOR: In your issue of March 25 probability, would never have been fought. I notice a communication from Comrade Wm. | The first intimation that the rebels intended Commiss, of Co. K. 49th Onio, in which he making a decided stand was a cannon-shot from says, he well remembers seeing the grand old the timber immediately in the rear of their Army of the Tennessee charge three times on | front line, and which passed through the head Orchard Knob; and sithough it could not take and neck of a cavalry horse and also disemthe ridge, it fell back as nicely as though on | boweled his rider. Our two batteries immedi-

thing mixed-cither the name of the place or the the rebel battery of four guns was posted, I am able to say that the brigade of which I that this was the first line of defense. And the 5th, 6th, and 23d Ky.; 6th Ind.; 1st. 6th, only 75 yards the rebels opened a fearful fire kins's Zonaves is a famous humbug, and ought 61st, and 10id Ohio, was formed for the attack of musketry, while their artillery, double- to be settled as such at once and forever. Comon Orchard Knob, with the 5th and 6th Ky. shotted with grape and canister, plowed rade Welch is perfectly correct, and the official deployed as akirmishers, with a line of battle great gaps through all parts of the line. At the report of the gallant Reno, quoted by him, should in their rear, and four regiments in solid col- same moment the robel cavalry came sweeping satisfy any one as to the facts. But as my poposition until the 25th, when the brigade was sabers, riding through and through the 34th the two comrades, I will state my regiment advance, and we advanced and took, first, the the left flank of the brigade, and for the line of rebel works at the foot of the ridge, and | moment left that wing uncovered and exposed. then the ridge itself. Now, I am going to Two of the flanking companies of the 91st orders to lie down and allow a regiment to many pieces of artillery?

The Sultana Disaster. prisoners aboard, mostly on upper deck. Dur- artillery brought into the field and 1,000 stand ing the night previous to the accident some of arms were taken. Prisoners were taken rep-500 hogsheads of sugar were unloaded. This resenting 17 different Confederate regiments, left the boat top-heavy. Before daylight, with | while the city of Winchester was once more in the men asleep, they started up the river. the possession of the Federal arms.-JNO. H. Three miles above there is a sharp bend in the PRATHER, Co. E, 91st Ohio. channel. In making this, the boat careened to one side, causing the water in the boilers to run to lower side. It took some time to arouse the men, and when the boat righted the water rushed back into the empty, hot boilers and they exploded. If there was any one to blame for this sad disaster, it was either the captain of the boat or the officer in charge of the paroled men-the former for overloading the boat, the latter for allowing it done .- J. W.

CHRISINGER, Macomb, III. Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, baving had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noves, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

STEVENSON'S DEPOT.

Pennsylvania Raid.

To THE EDITOR: Gen. Hunter's decimated battalions, after their return from the disastrous movement on Lynchburg, Va., were allowed but nine days for rest and reorganization at Camp Piatt, and were then transported intercept the rebel army under Gen. Early, who was retreating from his invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania. The Confederates were conducting their retreat in a very orderly, their front. Here was the flower of Lee's portion of Hurlbut's old Fighting Fourth Divis-Marye's Hights; who had checked and thrown Virginia), composed of the 9th Va., 34th and 91st Ohio, 150 cavalry, and two six-gun batteries, in all 1,500 strong, under command of Gen. Averell, at Martinsburg, Va., which force advanced on the Martinsburg and Winchester turnpike July 18, 1864. A body of rebel cavalry stubbornly contested

the advance, their object evidently being to develop the strength of the Federal column. At Bunker Hill they took position in a brick house, and from which all efforts of the advance-guard to oust them proved abortive. A Comrade Walton does not try to take the credit section of artillery was now rapidly brought to of the woods, Gen. Ord blurted out in a way Bragg chose his position, Chaplin Hills, as a its front again and continued the forward from the Ninth Corps, as the corps was com- the front, while the brigade was deployed in | peculiar to himself a remark that offended Gen. line of battle to the right and left of the Valley turnpike, but just before the cannon began its opening roar one of the caissons filled, with percussion shell, and on which two artillerymen pened a little later that day, hoping that I may air, leaving their blackened and mangled remains a sickening sight for the passing brigade to look upon. Under the fire of the wellfrom him since. If he is living I would be glad | trained gues the brick and shingles from the | There was no excuse for neglecting his case | tween the time that Bragg halted till Buell house began to fly, and so did the rebels. Creek our lines were formed, and we got orders It was a beautiful sight, "for one who had no to "forward, left-oblique, march," to a stone | friend, no brother there," to see those rebels fonce about 500 yards to the front, the left of get out of that house, mount their steeds, and to suppress. There had never been any kindly the regiment being compelled to oblique-march | make a bec-line for the south. Beyond this through a cornfield. When we reached the point about a mile the road led over an emistone fence we had no support on our left, and nence which was flanked on either hand by a that he took commanding officer (Buell) had not yet regiment, yet in this case I believe it serves as the robs swung around our regiment, and if heavy clump of timber. Here the rebels halted

of that if we could. Instead of going back and each of these columns passing up and down men to their death upon a useless errand across a single corps—his own command—and thus oblique, as I went in, I took straight up the corn | the valley of a creek in our rear and making a | the Hatchie Bridge, must have rankled in his | cover himself with glory. Bragg, though sucrows and passed out in rear of the rebel line. detour unobserved by the rebels appeared on mind when he sent Lauman and his brigade cessful in repulsing McCook on the 8th, made Lieut. Rees Furby, of our regiment, was killed | their flanks simultaneously, and before they | into the vortex of death, as described by Com- | no resistance when Buell with his army closed | you: The column had started for the valley | may open fire once more !) at the stone fence, and as I turned to the rear I were hardly aware of it subjected them to such rade Lee, at the battle of Jackson, Miss. I am up on the 9th. The inference is therefore and Rossville. An officer came along the line saw him lying cold in death, but still clinging a severe cross-fire that parsuer and pursued to his sword with a death grasp. I thought to disappeared in a cloud of dust over the brow of myself that no rebel should ever carry the the hill. Gen. Early had passed through sword of such a brave men if it was in my power and beyond Winchester with his retreatto prevent it. I wrenched it out of his hand ling army, but having no doubt learned and carried it out with me to the rear, where I our strength from this reconnoitering found what was left of my company. Think- force of cavalry, ordered Gen. Ramseur. ing I had done nothing but a soldier's duty, I with his division, 5,600 strong, to counterhanded my Captain the sword, with the remark | march through Winchester and give us battle, that it was Lieut. Furby's, who was killed at | which he accordingly did at Stevenson's Station the stone fence. The answer I got was "What | four miles north of Winchester, at noon July in hell do I want with it?" I threwit down on | 20, 1864. The rebel plan was well laid, and the ground with my feelings considerably hurt. | would undoubtedly have resulted in the de-At that time reinforcements were crossing struction of the entire brigade had not a train the bridge, and a New York regiment attracted of unforseen circumstances arisen which gave my attention, being led by a more boy-a Cap. | the palm of victory to that little Federal britain, I think. While walking at the head of his gade which will make its arms illustrious regiment and cheering his men forward a rebel and immortal in the eyes and annals of nations. bullet struck his sword just above the hilt, A wagon-road crossed at right angles that on bending it at right angles and knocking it many which the Second Brigade was advancing. In feet away. He picked it up and went on as this wagon-road, concealed by the high grass, though nothing unusual had happened. I the front line of Confederate infantry was in thought to myself that so brave an officer as position, their front well covered by a cloud of that was worthy of Lieut. Furby's sword, and skirmishers. One hundred yards to the rear stepped out of the ranks and picked it up and of this front line some heavy timber concealed presented it to him with the remark that the their second line of battle. On the right flank former owner was killed, and that I had carried of this second line was formed a force of Conit off the field to keep the rebels from getting it. He thanked me kindly and went on. Now, to the entire Federal force engaged, while if that officer is living and chances to see this | their third line of battle was yet marching to item, I would be glad to hear from him, or from | the scene of conflict. A division of 5,600 any comrade of the regiment to which I be- against a brigade 1,500 was fearful odds in an longed .- Dave Edwards, Co. B, 30th Ohio, engagement, and yet history records the fact. (See Whitelaw Reid's "Ohio in the War." Had Gen. Averell known the strength of the enemy the battle of Stevenson's Station, in all

ately took position, unlimbered, and hurled I certainly think the comrade has got some- their shell thick and fast into the woods where mame of the army. If he refers to the Orchard and which in a few moments was silenced. Knob that is a slight elevation about midway | The brigade advanced in line of batbetween Fort Wood and Missionary Ridge, I tle, while the rebel skirmshers for a would like to know when the Army of the time stubbornly contested every inch of Tennessee made any charge upon it. The ground, until at length, abandoning this mode Army of the Comberland did make a charge of warfare, they turned and fled precipitately apon it Nov. 23, 1863, and took it, too, as I very | into the woods, where their second line of dewas a member, and which was composed of , now out of the high grass and at a distance of umn in rear of the line of battle. We held the out of the timber with loud shouts and drawn formed, with the 1st Ohio and 23d Ky, in the Ohio and 150 Federal cavalry, which composed

chaim for the 1st Ohio, not merely as a matter Ohio now wheeled and poured in such an en- charge. Soon Major Kimball came up and of honor, but as a matter of history, that our filading fire on the rebel cavalry that they fled ordered the Zouaves forward. He passed our flag was the first on the ridge. Our brigade in the greatest confusion, riding pell-mell over line, then gave the second order, all the was credited with the capture of 27 pieces of their own second line of battle in the woods. While advancing on the battery. Turning at Wayne, Ind. artiflery on that day, and if we did not "get The 34th Ohio now rallied and closed up on the the distance of a pistol-shot in advance of his there" first, how could we have captured so left flank of the 91st Ohio. Col. B. F. Coates, men he saw them hesitating and cowering at commander of this (91st Ohio) regiment, and our line, and with his voice thrilling with the I have never doubted that Hazen's Brigade of whom it may be recorded enjoyed the emotions of a brave soldier called out, "9th N. was the first on Missionary Ridge, but never felt greatest confidence and esteem of his men, and Y., for God's sake, for the honor of your State, like claiming any special honor or credit for a braver man never buckled on the harness, come forward!" Then they charged the it, because the fortunes of war and not the carried his men squarely up in this storm of works already occupied by better men. This I choice of the men placed them in the front, shot and shell until only 75 feet intervened would swear to anywhere. The field was so and gave them the opportunity to do what between them and the foe, when they were demoralized that all could be seen and heard. Their through, capturing De Gress's battery of 20
George B. Weite, J. V. C., John A. Andrew through, capturing De Gress's battery of 20
Post No. 15 Boston, Wass. any other troops would have done just as well, ordered to lie down, fix bayonets, and reload their cowardice was patent to all. Look at official Division, Nineteenth Corps, I wish to say that pound Parrotts, but did not carry any of the Post, No. 15, Boston, Mass. greatest derision. Adj't-Gen. Hayslip now killed. It is a shame, at this late day, that those galloped down the line, waved his sword aloft, bearing the burden of the fight should be robbed To THE EDITOR: I see a good deal of non-sense in regard to the Sultana disaster. I was a long line of wrathful faces, a long line of laureled.—James M. Rogers, Co. H, 10th in Memphis at the time and assisted in rescu- glittering steel rushing forward, and a hoarse Conn., Cleveland, O. ing the few survivors. I knew just about how roar of angry voices. The rebels waited for and why it happened. The Sultana was a very | cold steel no longer. This incoming flood, with large boat with four boilers abreast, all con- the retreat of their cavalry, threw Gen. Ramnected. She had a heavy cargo of sugar for sour's entire division into inextricable confu-Memphis, besides about 300 crew and passen- sion. He was wounded and taken prisoner, gers. There were also about 1,800 paroled together with 250 of his men. All of his the rebels in rear of the Fifteenth and Seven-

Second Brigade, First Division, Ninth Corps. the following named regiments: 1st Mich. fight.-WM. E. McCREARY, Emporia, Kan. Sharpshooters, 60th Ohio, 50th Pa., 46th N. Y., 2d Mich., 8th Mich., 20th Mich., and Maj. Roemer's battery. The 24th Mich, was not in that brigade.-Thos. Wightman, Co. I, 1st Mich. Sharpshooters, National Home, Milwaukee, Wis.



The only maddine that received an award on both Horse-power and Threster and Cleaner, at the Centennial Exhibition; wa awarded the two last Gold Medals gives by the New York State Agricultural Encicty on Horse-powers and Threshors; and is the Only Thresher selected from the wast number built in the United States, for Illustration and description in "Appleton's Cycle-pedia of Applied Mechanics," recently published, thus adopting it as

GEN. LAUMAN. How Early Was Whipped After His Maryland and Comrade Jackson Strongly Defends That Brave

To THE EDITOR: There appears to be a dis position among the veterans of 1861 and 1865, when recounting the events of the war, to withhold censure from the bigbugs among the officers, and let the stigma of failure or ion, is too well established to admit of any doubt. A braver man never drew saber than Gen. Lauman, or commanded braver men, and his loss to the service and his death shortly afterwards, as a result of the disgrace forced upon him by his superiors will always be looked upon by all acquainted with the surroundings, of the general officer his immediate superior. Gen. Ord had never made anything but blunders sulted in defeat as it did in disgrace to him in missed the service. Comrade Lee failed to mention the name of Ord except in connection with sending Gen. Lauman home to die in disgrace, without an investigation of his conduct committed by another. Gen. Lauman was known as a brave man and very careful of the every man of that brigade believed at the time, in making the ill-advised attempt on the rebel works he was acting under the immediate became the victim, while the responsible party Lauman, and in sheer desperation he repeated mitted to die in solitude under the impuexcept one: an inquiry might have placed the scandalised by a revelation that it was necessary that grand brigade, including Comrade Lee, but | we were in no situation to fight.

-W. W. Jackson, Washington, D. C. They Drove the Rebels from the Blackberry Patch. TO THE EDITOR: The vertical rays of a Midsummer's sun invited forth great beads of perspiration to bask and trickle down in a labyrinth of channels on the dust-covered faces of a score of jaded knights of the rein and spur, who were reconnoitering in the vicinity of Appomattox Creek, Va. Warily entering a short woodland stretch of the road, and assured that a sally of bush whackers was not forthcoming, they lingeringly wended their way to the open space beyond, where a number of Johnnies were intently picking and feasting on the ma-

tured product of a blackberry patch. Born and reared among brambles on the Allegany Mountains in Pennsylvania, where, in life's young day, with each recurring season the Union boys were wont, in company with their best girls, to go a-berrying, and later, veteranized in the mysteries of modern warfare, the opportunities before them were of a kind that their force of habit could not well resist. Dismounting (by threes, each fourth man holding four horses) they formed into line and, with an introductory yell, charged into the field and drove the panic-stricken rebels out over the hill and away. Planting their flag on the over to a brief rejuvenescence of by-gone festal days, and in view of the incompleteness of the scene one of the boys mouthed the river of his thoughts in a sentimental ditty, to which all

joined in an extempore chorus of-"Youth's gate is standing now ajar, And, through its portal stealing, My thoughts revert to scenes afar That wake my tend'rest feeling. Sweetest girl in all the town, Sweetly dressed in tattered gown; Sweetest thoughts that will not down, Sweetly thither stealing." -Scott W. Jones, Co. M, 12th Pa. Cav.,

The Hawkins Zouaves' Charge at Roanoke Island. TO THE EDITOR: The famous charge of Hawsition enabled me to know better than either of relieved the 25th Mass, in front of the redoubt, Our right wing only was engaged. We had lost 55 men and our Colonel, when we received the rebels hooted, groaned and yelled in the | 50; 21st Mass., 44; 9th N. Y., 17-only two

The Sixteenth Corps at Atlanta, To THE EDITOR: Most readers of the articles on the battle of Atlanta, July 22, 1864, teenth Corps. Gen. Dodge had the left wing, consisting of the Second Division (Sweeny) and Fourth Division (Fuller), on that campaign. The right wing, under A. J. Smith, was up Red River with Banks. At the battle of Atlanta Sweeny had his First Brigade and Mersey's Second Brigade (excepting the 9th III.) The Third Brigade was at Rome, Ga., nearly To THE EDITOR: In your issue of June 3 70 miles away. Fuller had his brigade (Mor-Comrade Vining, of Fergus Falls, Minn., cor-rects Lieut. Haines, of the 60th Ohio, about the catur, Ga., and had a severe fight to save the regiments forming the Second Brigade, First | trains. The other brigade of the Fourth Di-Division, Ninth Corps, and yet he is not alto- vision was back on the Tennessee, leaving but gether right. The brigade was composed of three brigades of the Sixteenth Corps in that

The Iron Brigade. To THE EDITOR: Comrade Woodruff, of Auburn, N. Y., in his article concerning the formation of the above brigade, is mistaken in saying that the 24th and 30th N. Y. and 14th Brooklyn composed it. I will say for his enlightenment and others who are not acquainted with the facts that the Iron Brigade was composed of the 24th Mich., 14th Brooklyn, 19th Ind. and 2d, 6th and 7th Wis. from the Fall of '62 until the surrender of Lee.-WM. JACKSON, Co. D, 24th Mich., Wayn Mich.

A DRUGGIST'S VERDICT: "During 30 years drug business, never have I sold an article giving such universal satisfaction as Palmer's 'Skin-Success,' People who suffered for years with various skin poils of Appilled Mechanics, "recently published, thus adopting it as the standard machine of this country. Catalogue sent free.

Address. Elkakib Harber, Cobleskiii, Schobarie Co., N. Y.

G. R. Harris, J. C. Heights, N. J. PERRYVILLE.

A 1st Mich. Cavalryman Tells About the Fight. TO THE EDITOR: In a late issue of THE NA-TIONAL TRIBUNE, Maj. Jenness, in speaking of the McCook family and their patriotic services, incidentally mentions the battle of Perryville in terms not very complimentary to Gen. Buell. Nearly a quarter of a century has clapsed lince by river and rail via Parkersburg, Va., to Mar- the disgrace of ignorance attach to sub- that unfortunate battle, -time euosph, one 84th Ind. Following Chickamauga, and upon tinsburg and Harper's Ferry, but too late to alterns, at least by implication. Of this I | would think, to obliterate any political or partiwas reminded while reading the communica- san bias. There was probably no battle of the tion of Comrade Lee, Secretary, 41st Ill., when | war, certainly none in the West, that gave rise detailing the loss and recovery of the blue field bauner of that gallant battalion, which was and justly so. It was a desperate battle, atto more vigorous criticism at the time that this; lost at Jackson, Miss., a few days subsequent to | tended with severe loss, and entirely destitute | in his command at the time of the battle. It Walton, of the 30th Ohio, in his account of the crossing of the Antietam, etc. I myself belonged to the same regiment as Comrade Wal- and immense wagon trains, heavily laden with | Col. Pugh, who was its old commander, nor to | Public opinion, that arbiter that judges so often | the 96th Ill. and 40th Ohio were in the battle as far as he went, but did not claim as much | Maryland and Pennsylvania, were driven in | command of Gen. Lauman, and at Shiloh as a | was this, Buell's force was ample to crush Bragg whenever an opportunity presented tunity, and Buell was repulsed and the enemy slept on the battlefield in possession of our dead courage without judgment is a disqualifying | 4 p. m. attribute of a commanding officer. It is now | Near the Craven house the 40th fronted an the bridge, for which he should have been dis- seen clearly what was seen through a glass darkly at the time, that rivalry, envy and per- | the enemy. Across this field they charged, sonal ambition in superior officers were potent factors in prolonging the contest, and the circumstances at Perryville seem to justify the | Col. Champion was quick to see his opportunity conclusion that McCook had, perhaps unconat Jackson, to cover up a blunder or a crime | sciously, received a taint of some one of them. Whoever was in that campaign will remember falling as they sought to reach the margin of that the whole distance from Louisville to | the field. From their new position, which had lives of the men under his command, and, as | Perryville was a continued fight between Buell's | been gained without the enemy discovering the advance and Bragg's rear. On the part of movement, they commanded the field and Buell it was doubtless intended to make it im- made a terrific slaughter. Many of the rebels possible for Kirby Smith, then in the vicinity orders of Gen. Ord, and the frightful sacrifice of Cincinnati, to join his forces to Bragg's. must be laid to some one, and Gen. Lauman | The junction of those two rebel forces was | prisoners and some artillery. For this movemade at Perryville on the night after the escaped. When the halt was made at the edge battle. I think we may safely conclude that highly complimented. Later the 96th changed proper place to wait till Kirby Smith could join him. It is settlem that an experienced and the order for Col. Pugh to advance. No court- competent officer accepts battle on a position enmartial was ever ordered, nor even a court of | tirely chosen by the enemy. Here, on Chaplin inquiry by which Gen. Lauman might vindi- Hills, on the 7th of October McCook found Bragg were riding, exploded, hurling them high in the cate himself, but under the order of Gen. Sher- with his army closed up and well in hand, man, who knew his sterling worth, he was per- and knew, or should have known, that the rear of our column was a long day's march behind. tation of being a rash, incompetent soldier. At least two days should have intervened becould safely accept the wager of battle. Maj. blame where it belonged and the Regular Army | Jenness lets in a flood of light by the information that McCook sent back to Buell for reinforcements. This information suggests that feeling exhibited between Gen. Ord and the McCook had taken the unwarrantable responold Fighting Fourth since the unfortunate day sibility in a subaltern of giving battle, and that his course calculated to awaken respect for any arrived at the front. It is almost certain that a fair index. We of the 96th thought it a little latent military talent he might possess when he | Buell, not being in a situation for a battle on | hard, a few months since, to have a Pennsylvafield just then I never found it, and I trest I Here Gen. Averell ordered the brigade to appeared on the field during the battle of the the 7th and 8th of October, disapproved of Mc. nian claim all the glory for Gen. Geary's forces, never shall. With rebels in front and rear we stack arms and prepare dinner. In the mean- Hatchie, and the remembrance of the accident Cook's attack. The inference is almost as palhad but little show. We got orders to get out time our cavalry was divided into two columns, that befell him there, soon after he sent 5,000 pable that McCook sought to crush Bragg with

> impressed that there does not exist a man of | plain that Bragg knew that on the day before | solemnly believes that Gen. Lauman was a The whisky and gunpowder with which the sacrifice to the blunder of his superior officer | Major thinks Bragg filled his army, would exupon that occasion, or who has a doubt that a cite our mirth if the subject were one over court of inquiry (which he demanded and was | which mirth could be justified. Every officer, refused) would have exonerated him from all of whatever grade, knows what care had to be blame in its fearfully murderous consequences. exercised to keep intoxicating liquor away. Soldiers, like other men, became unmanageable under the influence of intoxicating drink. Everybody, even an ordinary Brigadier-General, knows that if a great effort is to be made was assigned the disagreeable task of taking charge of a burial party on the morning after the battle, in which our own dead lay promiscuously with the enemy's. If the faces of the enemy's dead showed greater discoloration, either from exposure to the sun or whisky and gunpowder, than our own men, I failed to ob-

> > Until more light is thrown on the matter, the large majority of the soldiers in that foolish and needless battle will think that it was fought to satisfy a merbid ambition.-John ROBINSON, First Lieutenant, Co. I, 2d Mich. Cav., Stratford, Iowa.

The Siege of New Madrid.

To THE EDITOR: I have just read the article of Comrade Mellen in regard to the siege of New Madrid. I know not what he saw or what the 10th Ill. did, but I do know that our regiment, and, I think, the entire brigade (Ohio), did not leave camp until after dark 'ie night prior to the siege. We then hauled one tallest stump, the victors now gave themselves of the siege guns by hand, a long rope being attached to the gun-carriage and the wheels being muffled, and our orders being that no man should speak above a whisper. A number of us carried working tools as well as their Enfields, and as soon as we reached the desired locality we were set to work by details building fortifications, which occupied most of the night. When completed and the guns in position we lay on the ground and slept until, as he says, aroused about daybreak by a shot from one of our guns. But if we lost eight artillerymen, then the total loss was more than nine, as our regiment lost four before 9 o'clock a. m. Three of them had their legs taken off

by a solid cannon-ball, and a solid shot went through the body of another. I will never forget them, as they were the first I ever saw killed or wounded in battle. About the same time our Lieut.-Col. (afterwards General) Wager Swayne had his horse killed by a solid shot going through him, cutting off the stirrup straps. The General had just dismounted and stepped aside, thus saving his leg, which the rebels afterwards carried away with a cannonball. After the loss of the men in the morning we changed position into a cornfield, where we were ordered to lie down, in which position we remained all day, under a fire of shot and shell, and until about daylight next morning, in a drenching rain. I have a vivid recollection of those events, as it was our first campaigu.-J. E. GRAHAM, Co. C, 43d Ohio, Ft.

In Defense of the Mineteenth Corps.

TO THE EDITOR: In THE NATIONAL TRIB-UNE of April 29 Brevet Brig.-Gen. Reno, in out any reserves. Boots and Saddles," conveys the idea that the

moralized, and if Gen. Reno had been with us | cuted on the field of battle. as fast as we did. I am not finding fault with | ing the war.-James Wilson, Co. E, 9th Iowa, | Co. A, 2d W. Va., Pittsburg, Pa. the cavalry, but write in defense of the truth. Flandrau, Dak. The Sixth Corps can take care of itself.—H. A. TRIPP, Co. F, 29th Me., Bluehill, Me.

Wilcox's Brigade at Gettysburg.

TO THE EDITOR : Col. G. G. Benedict's article in a recent issue of THE NATIONAL TRIB-UNE upon the conspicuous services of the late Gen. Stannard says that the supporting rebel brigade, under Gen. Wilcox, was next attacked in flank in a most gallant bayonet charge and captured in a body by the 16th Vt., under Col. Veazey. Gen. Doubleday, testifying before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, says: "I would state that the wing of the enemy which got astray was also met by part of Stannard's Brigade, which also formed on its flank, and it also retreated." This testimony of Doubleday agrees exactly with what we saw with our own eyes. Wilcox's (rebel) Brigade retreated, and was not captured in a body. We were in the 13th Vt., and after the repulse of the rebel charge were marched toward this supporting brigade of Wilcox, which the 16th had already engaged, and we saw them in hasty retreat .- E. S. PITKIN, Sergeant, Co. C, 13th Vt., Marshfield, Vt.

Scrofula, humors, boils, pimples and all im-

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN,

As Seen by a Member of the 96th Ill. TO THE EDITOR: Comrade Lucas, of the 8th Ky., who writes from Creston, Iowa, in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE of June 10, regarding the action at Lookout Mountain, is but partly right. Gen. Whittaker's old Brigade was composed of the 96th and 115th Ill., 40th Ohio and the organization of the Fourth Corps, Col. Barnes's old Brigade of Crittenden's Corps-or four regiments of it, viz., the 8th Ky., 35th Ind., 51st and 99th Ohio-was sent to Gen. Whittaker, so that there were eight regiments and were with their brigade.

As the troops moved up the mountain in the early morning the 96th Ill. led one of the colitself. Here, said public opinion, was an oppor- umns. When the columns halted and came to a front this regiment was close up under the Palisades and occupied the right of the second and wounded. Every old soldier knows that a line. At its left and below it was the 40th battle is seldom decided by a single circumstance, but by a combination of various cir- side of the mountain until the first rebels were comstances. That the race was not always won | encountered the first line halted, partly beby the swift nor the battle to the strong was | cause of excessive fatigue and partly to reform. verified on many fields in our war. Nor was At this juncture Gen. Whittaker's Brigade Perryville the only instance in which some one | passed forward, took the advance, and held it had blundered. I cheerfully concede all that | until the point was rounded. The 96th Ill. Maj. Jenness says as to the bravery of Gen. | was close up under the Palisades, the 40th Ohio McCook. He will as readily concede that mere | next. The fighting was continuous until nearly

open field, beyond which was a heavy line of only to be driven back. As they retired the rebels swarmed after them in wild exultation. and left-wheeled his regiment (the 96th), the men scrambling down the rocks, many of them surrendered then and there, the 40th again sweeping across the field and taking numerous ment the 96th and its gallant Colonel were movement.

It is possible that some other regiment may then have been moved to the right, but certain it is that the 96th III. had the extreme right of the front line from 11 o'clock a. m. until after 2 o'clock p. m. Its losses embraced one killed and 20 wounded, among the latter being our gallant color-bearer, Swanbrough, who was the only one unwounded of the color-guard at Chickamauga, and three line officers. The 40th Ohio had 11 killed, including Maj. Acton, and about 20 wounded.

Comrade Lucas only claims that the 8th Ky. had four wounded; and while I am aware that the number of casualties is not always a safe rule by which to measure the services of a

Comrade Lucas mentions the fact that the 96th went on the mountain with the 8th Ky. next morning. Why was this? Let me tell and inquired, "What regiment was it that fought the closest under the Palisades yesterday?" "The 96th Ill.," was the reply. "Was their flag first on the mountain this morning?" was then asked. "No, it was the 8th Ky. flag," was the answer. The officer moved away, and after consulting with his commander, returned and ordered both of the regiments to leave the column and climb the mountain. Now, why did the 8th Ky. flag go upon the mountain first? There are two reasons: State pride-Gen. Whittaker being a Kentuckian-and the fact that the 8th Ky. had a new and showy by an army, or a soldier, or anybody else, liquor must cut no figure in that effort. The writer stand of colors, just presented them, while the flag of the 96th was hardly more than a pole, the staff being splintered by Chickamanga bullets and the silk torn from it in handfuls by the storm it breasted when, with Steedman, it came upon that dreadful field, as a part of the reserve corps, and helped to save a day that was already lost, and beneath whose folds 62 men laid down their lives, its total list of casualties exceeding one-half the men engaged.

Now, a question or two to Comrade Lucas: Was not the 21st Ky. at that time in some other than Whittaker's Brigado? I know they were with us on the Atlanta campaign at least a part of the time, but I think they came to went to Gen. Steedman's new command. Am I right? Were there not 15 instead of six in the party who first went on the mountain? Was not the 8th Ky. at the left of and farther pones and rebels is very definite." down the mountain side than the 40th Ohio until after the fighting had substantially closed? I ask these questions, not to be captious, but for information.-C. A. PARTRIDGE,

Sergeant-Major, 96th Ill., Waukegan, Ill. ATLANTA.

The Fifteenth Corps in the Battle.

errors. In the first place, he states that all of only difference in the account would be such as the Fifteenth Corps was driven from their line | pertained to Gen. Ventch's Division, to which except Walcutt's Brigade. This is a mistake | we belonged. that any one who presumes to write facts should | And the more I read of what the boys say the not have made. The First Division of the more I am convinced of the folly of impeaching Fifteenth Corps, holding the right of the line anybody's honesty or courage. We did see of the Army of the Tennessee on July 22, was | things from different points of vision, and all not driven from their line on that day, nor | may make mistakes here and there, which all were they ever driven from any line during should rejoice to have courteously corrected, the war, Gen. Leggett's statement to the con- And the biggest mistake about this campaign trary notwithstanding.

The facts of the case on this day (July 22) as | least such appears to be case, as shown in Gen. to the First Division are, that on the morning Grant's second volume. If it had been earlier of the 22d our line was moved to the front to a | it would have done good, but at the time it was line of works abandoned by the rebels during | fought it only secured what would soon have the night, and we established a new line, the been secured without the loss of a single life .right of the First Division connecting with the | C. A. Hobbs, First Sergeant, Co. B, 99th Ill., left of the Twenty-third Corps. The division | Delavan, Wis. consisted of three brigades, two of which were placed in the front line and one held as reserve. Shortly after our new line was established the fighting commenced to our left and rear, which | the discharge of Frederick Ringol, who first was at that time composed of troops of the Six- enlisted in Co. M, 3d R. I. H. A., on the 31st teenth and Seventeenth Corps. Shortly after | day of January, 1862, and re-enlisted from that the fighting commenced the reserve brigade of | company in Co. E (Capt. John Hamilton), 3d cur division and also of the other divisions of U. S. Art., on the 15th day of November, 1862. the Fifteenth Corps were sent to the left and | under G. O., No. 154, W. D. A. G. O., Oct. 9. rear to the assistance of the Sixteenth and 1862. Frederick Ringol was born in Roxbury, Seventeenth Corps, and this disposition of our | Mass.; was 22 years old when he enlisted, and reserve left us but a single line of troops with- a shoemaker by trade. His discharge was given

Between 3 and 4 o'clock of the afternoon of January, 1865, and is signed by Alfred H. flight of the Eighth Corps disorganized the the 22d the rebels carried a portion of the line Terry, Major-General commanding. Indorsed Nineteenth and Sixth Corps, with the exception of Getty's Division, and that they were where the railroad and wagon road passed U. S. Art., Commanding Lieutenant, Co. E. the imputation thus cast upon our corps is false. | line held by the First Division. As soon as No doubt there was drift-wood in the rear | the rebels broke the line of the Second Division that was demoralized-cavalry as well as in- of our corps, our First Division was promptly fantry, but I venture the assertion that there | formed at right angles with our old line, in was as much disorganization or demoralization | column by brigade, and charged the rebel | N. Y. were enrolled on the 17th of April, 1861, among the Cavalry Division with which Gen. | troops that held the line of the Second Division | and were mustered into the United States Reno was serving as there was among the First and recaptured the ine and De Gress's battery. service on May 21, 1861, as the 82d N. Y., for not furnish at least one member to swell the ters were close to the line and at our right, Co. A. 2d W. Va., afterward known as the crowd in the rear, but the body of troops of the and Gen. Sherman said at that time that it was 5th W. Va., were enrolled on the 15th of Nineteenth Corps were not disorganized or de- as fine a movement as he had ever seen exe- April, 1861, and mustered into the United

The 29th N. Y.

and, further, that they participated in the battle | When that battle was fought the 22d Ohio was of Cedar Mountain. Rebellion Records, vol. a three-months regiment under the first call, in that fight at a distance, as they-i. c., Sigel's all its flags. No part of the regiment was at men-did not get to the battlefield till long the time of the battle any nearer the occurafter the fight was over. If some member of rence than Clarksburg, W. Va.-Lowell H. that regiment will state what part they took in | SMITH, Second Lieutenant, Co. E, 22d O., Longthe battle of Cedar Mountain, I would like to | mont, Colo. see it. If my memory serves me correctly, the 29th N. Y. was a two years regiment, and was mustered out in May, 1863; hence, could not have been engaged at Gettysburg and Missionary Ridge, or been with Sherran from Atlanta | in all American newspapers of \$500 reward for to the sea .- H. A. TRIPP, Bluehill, Me.

ciation of the United States wishes to secure a to be used in connection with it. No catarrh United States. Special inducements are offered | cured." You get \$500 in case of failure. agents who will devote their entire time to looking after the interest of the association. | Comrades: - Send for my new illustrated purities of the blood are cured by Hood's Sar- For further information address S. E. Tilford, G. A. R. Catalogue. Secretary, Indianapolis, Ind.

VICKSBURG.

How the Dispatches were Carried to Admiral Porter. TO THE EDITOR: On the morning of May 19, 1863, Grant's army was early on the move to get into line about Vicksburg. Sherman was moving to the right and the 30th Mo. was at the base of the Walnut Hills. Co. A of that regiment was deployed as skirmishers and captured about 50 rebs. About S o'clock a. m., the regiment being in line, the Lieutenant-Colonel called for a volunteer to carry a mesage to Admiral Porter, who, with his fleet, was near Young's Point, at the mouth of the Yazoo River. It was stipulated that the messenger must be fleet of foot and a good swimmer. From those who stepped to the front Henry L. Buchanan, of Co. A, was selected. He was instructed to do his best to deliver the message to the Admiral, and if captured to destroy the document. We knew the swamps must contain many stragglers from the rebel army. As Buchanan was not only a man of known courage, but not averse to fighting, he was sent on his way unarmed. The details of the trip I will give mainly as he gives them. He at first tried to go down Chickasaw Dayou in a canoe he had found at the bank, but soon his way was blocked by an old barge he could not get around, and he had to give up the cance. This left but two courses open-one to return, the other to take to the swamp. Buchanan soon made up his mind to deliver his message or die in the attempt. As he says, he met little opposition except from alligators, snakes and swollen streams, until about three-fourths of a mile from where he left his canoe, when he ran into a squad of about 20 rebels. He did not wait to parley with them when called on to surrender, but took to his heels. Placing his dispatch on his head and tying it down with his handkerchief, as he had started without a coat and had lost his hat, he was fixed for a race, and thoughts of Libby and Belle Isle acted as a spur. As he reached the bank of the bayou they fired a volley at him, but he swam across and got into the canebrake before they could reload. Then for hours he dodged skulking bands of rebels, all the time moving as nearly as he could towards the mouth of the Yazoo River. At last he reached the bank of "Old River," once the bed of the Yazoo, which called for a swim of about 400 yards. This he crossed about 2:30 p. m. The way was then comparatively clear. An hour later he reached the Ya2oo River, heard the tap of the bell on a "tinelad" boat, swam towards it about 300 yards, mostly through the timber, and was picked up by a boat's crew and taken on board of the vessel. The boat at once steamed to the flagship, and at 4 p. m., after a trip of eight hours and many adventures, the news of Grant's victories was given to the fleet. Half an hour later the scene was one of bustle and activity. As the gunboats and commissary boats moved up the Yazoo River the question of feeding Grant's army was a fixed fact. Buchanan still lives, and his brave action has not until this day been given to published history. -C. W. SMITH, Belvidere, Ill.

The Thirteenth Corps at Mobile. TO THE EDITOR: I had not intended soon to take the space of THE TRIBUNE again. "Who captured the battery at Port Gibson?" or "Who was the first to land at Bruinsburg?" seemed enough for me for the time. (By the On Not having had an ansuccessful way, I have received an immense amount . information on these subjects since you closed your columns to the debate. After several years have gone by, and the past is forgotten. I But the position of the Thirteenth Corns at

Mobile as described by Comrade Howard, cor- Mention The National rected by Col. Brown, suggests a word upon the details, proving the latter to be correct. "While the Thirteenth Corps was back at Sibley Mills," states Howard. Here is my

diary, written on the spot-a fact, notwithstanding the fire opened on diaries occasionally Fish River, Ala., March 25, 1865. - Wrote a etter home, and in the afternoon started on toward the enemy; passed some pretty fair breastworks thrown up by Smith's troops, two or three miles from the river; marched fully six miles, and went into camp. Distance, two

days' travel, 18 miles. "March 26 .- We have not yet started. Day has just dawned. Sixteenth Corps is ahead. We must be nearly opposite Alabama City.

 Halting on a hillside. "Pioneers are busy down in the hollow fixing a crossing. The country has become quite hilly-big hills, too. Generally there is more underbrush. The Sixteenth Corps turned off to the right, about three miles back, and we are now in the front on this road. Skirmishers have been out nearly all morning. Our movements have been slow on account of feeling for the enemy. Passed several fires where outtake the place of the 8th Ky, when the latter | posts had been yesterday or day before. At one place in the road we saw some cornbread. The boys immediately declared we were closing in on the rebels. The relation between corn-

From this the diary goes on to state the experience we met on advancing still upon the enemy. But enough has been said to indicate the relative positions of the Thirteenth and Sixteenth Corps. I can well remember how secure we felt while the Sixteenth was still ahead, and the easy comfort we took, without responsibility. All changed when those brave fellows went to the right on one road and we To THE EDITOR: In reading over the account | took the front on the one straight ahead. We of the battle in front of Atlanta, July 22, 1864, had the responsibility then. The statement of by Maj.-Gen. M. D. Leggett, I notice several | Col. Brown is accurate beyond this, and the

seems to have been that it took place at all. At

He Has Frederick Ringol's Discharge.

TO THE EDITOR: I have in my possession him near Fort Fisher, N. C., on the 31st day of

The First Muster.

To THE EDITOR: In your paper of June 17, 1886, Lieut. Richard Fowler claims that the 2d Division, Nineteenth Corps. There was probably no company in the whole army that did supervision of Gen. Sherman, as his headquar- to take the gloss off that, but can prove that States service on the morning of the 21st of he would have found that when we fell back I made the statement before, and I now refrom any position that his cavalry would have peat it, that the First Division of the Fifteenth Wheeling Island. I speak from personal obhad urgent business in another place, and left | Corps never was driven from any position dur- | servation, as I was there.-FRED. L. BRAUN,

The Colors of the 22d Ohio. To THE EDITOR: In your issue of the 3d To THE EDITOR: In THE NATIONAL TRIB- inst. you have a rather romantic story of the UNE of June 10, under Reunious, I find that | finding of the regimental colors of the 22d the 29th N. Y. had a Reunion at Philadelphia, Ohio on the battlefield of the first Bull Run. 12, part 2, page 250, places them in First Bri- and was in West Virginia. The regiment was gade, Second Division, Sigel's Corps, and it | mustered out at Athens, O., in August, 1861, seems to me that they must have participated | and to my certain knowledge had at that time

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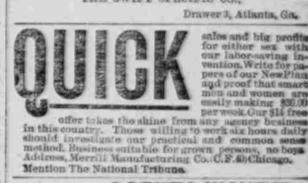
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